

KENTUCKY GAZETTE

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL XX.—No 1102.]

BY DANIEL BRADFORD LEXINGTON.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1806.

TERMS OF THE GAZETTE.

THIS paper is published twice a week, at Three Dollars and a half per annum, paid in advance, or Four Dollars at the end of the year.

Those who write to the Editor, must pay the postage of their letters.

CUT NAIL MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have opened a NAIL MANUFACTORY, in the town of Mayfield, on Water street, next door to Mr. John Armstrong's store, where they manufacture all kinds of Cut Nails & Sprigs. Also, have on hand, a general assortment of Wrought Nails, Saddlers' Tacks, Dorsey's Barr Iron, Window Glass, Hollow Ware, &c. which they intend to sell at the Pittsburgh prices with the addition of carriage, for cash or approved notes.

William Porter Jun. & Co

JUST RECEIVED,

AND for sale at this office, and at the store of Messrs. Kelly and Brent in Paris, price 37 1/2 cents.

POLITICAL TRANSACTIONS

IN AND CONCERNING

KENTUCKY,

From the first settlement thereof, until it became an independent state, in June 1792.

BY WILLIAM LITTELL ESQ.

THE SUBSCRIBER

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has taken the shop adjoining Mr. P. Bain's house, where he still continues the

Painting and Gilding Business, to which he will add the

Looking Glasses;

He will also have an elegant assortment of Gilt Picture Frames.

EARTHEN WARE.

W. Mentelle.

May 20, 1806.

WEISIGER'S TAVERN,

Frankfort, Kentucky.



The Subscriber, respectfully informs the public, that he has taken possession of his house, lately occupied by Cap. Phillip Bush, and known by the sign of

THE EAGLE.

Grateful for the very liberal encouragement which he has experienced on former occasions, he is determined that no exertion, expense, or attention shall be wanting, to promote the accommodation of those who may please to favour him with their custom. His house is large and his rooms are commodious. He has a variety of liquors of the first quality, and his table is plentifully supplied with the best viands that the season affords.

To his beds particular attention shall be paid. He has a spacious stable, abundantly furnished with corn, oats & hay, and an attentive hostler to attend it.

Gentlemen may at any time be furnished with private rooms, free from the noise of the tavern.

Danl. Weisiger.

April 9th, 1806.

A VALUABLE FARM

FOR SALE,

147 1/4 Acres of land, whereon I live, of a superior quality, about one mile from Lexington, on the road leading to Cynthiana. It has on it a very convenient two story house, with three brick chimneys; a kitchen, smoke house, negro houses, a barn and stable room for 15 horses, an apple orchard of 50 old bearing trees and about 150 of young trees, all of excellent fruit. It is well watered with never failing springs, and a stream runs through it sufficient to turn a mill at least six months in the year with 17 feet fall, about 50 or 60 acres cleared, about 20 acres in meadow, 3 lots of clover and blue grass, the whole under an excellent fence—the balance well timbered, and a large portion of excellent meadow ground—also, the flock of horses, cattle and hogs, and will give seven years credit to the purchaser.

M. SATTERWHITE.

September 3, 1806.

HART & BARTLET

HAVE imported and are now opening a large and general assortment of MERCHANDISE, which they are disposed to sell at a moderate advance, either by wholesale or retail. They wish to purchase a quantity of Tobacco, Hemp, and Hog's lard, for which they will give Cash and Merchandize.

Lexington, December 8th, 1806.

BILLS OF LADING

For sale at this office.

REMOVAL.

JAMES WIER,

HAS removed his Store to the apartment in Mr. Lewis Sanders's large brick house, nearly opposite Mr. Bradford's printing office; where he is opening a large assortment of GOODS, just arrived from Philadelphia—consisting of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARD WARE, QUEENS' & GLASS WARE.

And will be sold very low for Cash, or suitable produce. He has also received per the Barge Ann from New-Orleans,

40 Barrels of Louisiana Sugar,
10 do. Loaf do.
1020 Bottles Bordeaux Claret,
Lemon-Johns Sbrub, & Lime Juice,
20 Cwt. Campeachy ogw,
500 lb. Blistered Steele,

To be sold by the quantity, on a credit of 60 and 90 days.
Cash will be given for Good Merchantable Hemp.
Lexington, July 25, 1806.

BAST & YOUNG,

COPPER & TIN SMITHS,

Respectfully inform the public, that they have just received from Baltimore, an elegant assortment of Copper and Tin, &c. They still continue at Danville, and at Shelbyville, as heretofore—making all sizes of Stills and boilers, hatters' and wash kettles, tea, stew and glue kettles, sauce pans, rum pumps and cranes, &c.—Also, all sorts of tin ware, by wholesale or retail, very low for cash.

N. B. The subscribers inform the public, that they have also, commenced the Brass Founding business, opposite Mr. Logan's Currying shop, Main-street, Lexington, under the firm of ALTE, & Co. They intend making and having on hand, a constant supply of fashionable And-Irons and Gandle-Sticks, Rivets and Still-Cocks, &c. Copper-smiths in the western country may be supplied with the above articles on better terms than they can import them. Old brass and copper will be taken in exchange—Cash given for pewter, brass and copper.

August 14, 1806.

GREAT BARGAINS.

The subscribers offer for sale on very low terms the following valuable

TRACTS OF LAND, to wit—

ONE of 764 acres, adjoining the lands of John Meaux esq. in Mercer county, on Salt river, with about 150 acres of cleared land, under good fence and in complete repair, with an orchard of upwards of 100 bearing apple trees, a goodsquare log-house, with joint shingled roof, and other convenient buildings—also, 276 acres adjoining, with about 60 acres of cleared land, and fencing in good repair—also, 195 acres in Franklin county, on Salt river, adjoining the lands of Lewis Castleman and John Lightfoot esqrs. with a small improvement—also, 200 acres adjoining below on the river—also, 202 acres adjoining—also, 250 acres adjoining, including the mouth of Hammond's creek, with a considerable improvement—also, 161 acres adjoining the same on Fox creek—also, 160 acres adjoining above on the creek—also, 157 acres adjoining the same, on a branch of Fox creek—also, 211 3/4 acres adjoining, between Fox creek and Salt river.

The above tracts of land are well watered, and contain several valuable mill seats. A part cash will be required from purchasers, and a reasonable credit given for the balance. For terms apply to Samuel Maccoun, Mercer county, near Delany's ferry, or to the subscribers in Lexington.

J. & D. Maccoun.

September 9th, 1806.



Doctors Fishback & Ludley,

HAVE commenced partnership the practice of Medicine, Surgery, &c. in Lexington. By their skill in those professions, and attention to business, they hope to merit a share of the public confidence.

May 20, 1806.

WILLIAM DORSEY,

WISHES to inform his friends and the public in general, that he carries on the

Coopering Business,

in Lexington, three doors above Mr. Samuel Ayres, and opposite to Mr. Rankin, Main-street, and has on hand a large assortment of vessels from 10 to 100 gallons, and hopes by his particular attention to business to merit their custom. ram

SHORT NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to the subscriber by Bond, Note, or Book Account, are required to make immediate payment to Mr. Hiram Shaw, who is fully authorised to receive the same. A compliance with the above will save trouble and expense.

John Lowrey.

Lexington, September 23, 1806.

TO RENT

FOR the ensuing year, that VALUABLE FARM in the neighbourhood of Lexington, late in the possession of Walter Baylor; for further information apply to the subscriber living in Franklin county.

NATHL. HART.

Nov. 1st 1806. 3w.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

by the gross, dozen, or single,

THE KENTUCKY ALMANAC,

FOR THE YEAR 1807;

CONTAINING, besides the usual Astronomical calculations, Franklin's Almanac.

A short and easy method of calculating Interest, at 6 per cent. per annum, in dollars and cents.

Velocity of Light and Sound.

Application of the following passage in "Poor Richard" viz:

"He who by the plow would thrive, Himself must either hold, or drive."

Do. of the following passage in Goldsmith, viz:

"Man needs but little here below; Nor needs that little long."

On Self government.

On Toleration.

Prophecy fulfilled in Bonaparte.

The Wish.

The Contented Man's Soliloquy.

Anecdotes.

Officers of the Government of Kentucky.

List of Roads from Lexington Kentucky,—

To Winchester, Virginia.

To Baltimore, Maryland.

To Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

To Vincennes, Indiana Territory.

To Abingdon, Virginia.

To Cincinnati, State of Ohio.

Table of Interest, at 6 per cent. per annum.

Do. do. Money of the United States.

Table of the value of the Gold Coins of England, Portugal, France and Spain, of their present fineness, in dollars and cents, according to the act of Congress, Regulating Foreign Coin, passed the 9th February, 1793.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE ON CREDIT.

ON Thursday the 15th day of January, 1807, will be sold at public auction, on the following described property—

VIZ—

BRICK HOUSE,

late the residence of the deceased Col. George Nicholas, with the LOT, containing five acres, on which it is situated. The convenience of the House, and elegance of situation, renders this Property infinitely more desirable than any in the Town or vicinity. A more minute and particular description of the property would be given, but it is presumed that those who may be disposed to purchase, will satisfy themselves, by examining the premises previous to the day of sale. There are

TWO OUT-LOTS.

containing five acres each, separated from the above described property, (only by a Street,) well set with grass, and enclosed with a post and rail fence; which Lots will be sold the same day. An In Lot in the town of Lexington, on High street, nearly opposite Mr. D. Dodge's Rope-walk, and extending back to Water street—this lot is high and beautiful, and has a very commanding view of the town; it has on it a small frame, and double hewed log house, both of which can be made very convenient with a little expense.

That elegant Farm, one mile south of Lexington, containing two hundred and fifty five acres, about one hundred acres cleared and under good fences—forty acres of which is excellent meadow well set with Timothy and Clover, and the balance laid off in convenient fields and grass lots; a small dwelling-house, and good barn, and constant spring and good spring-house, together with an excellent orchard of young and growing apple trees.—The convenient situation of this farm gives it probably more advantages than any other in the neighbourhood of Lexington.

Also, about forty likely Negroes, consisting of Men and women; among which are carpenters, shoe-makers, blacksmiths, and nailors, with a number of boys and girls, between the ages of eight and sixteen years, all healthy servants and generally possessing honest and upright principles.

The sale will commence at ten o'clock, and continue from day to day until completed. Bonds with good and approved securities will be required, on a credit of five years for the real, and three years for the personal property; to bear interest from the day of sale.

James Coleman,

Att'y. in fact, for

Samuel Smith, &

Wilson C. Nicholas.

Lexington, Dec. 1, 1806.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAVING ERECTED A

FULLING-MILL.

On Boone's Creek, one mile from the Crois Plains, and ten from Lexington; which is now in complete order, and having learned the FULLING BUSINESS in all its various branches, with one of the first workmen in Pennsylvania, and also worked a mill of his own in that State upwards of twenty years—flatters himself that he is capable of DYING and DRESSING CLOTH, (perhaps) as well as any other in the State of Kentucky, and on as cheap terms. He therefore solicits a share of the public patronage; assures them his best exertions shall not be wanted to render complete satisfaction to accommodate distant customers. CLOTH for dressing will be received at T. & R. Barr's, merchants in Lexington, and at Mr. Poffon's, in Winchester, where he will attend on Monday's of every court week and return the Cloths Dressed agreeable to directions, on the next courts.

Wheat, Corn, Rye, Hemp, Pork, &c. will be received in payment, at the market price.

WM. McCALL.

WOOL CARDING MACHINE.

By the 20th instant, the subscriber intends

having machines in complete operation in Lexington for picking, breaking and carding sheep's wool into rolls, all which will be done at 10 cents per pound, with the addition of 2 cents for mixing wool of different colours, and 5 cents per pound for picking and breaking Hatter's wool. The burs and sticks must be extracted, and the wool sent in sheets with one pound of grease to eight of wool, and the rolls will be so packed as to carry on horse back 50 miles without injury. Country linen, feathers and wool received in payment, if delivered in hand. Wool left with Mr. John Lowry, Hatter in Lexington, will be attended to by the public's humble servant.

D. S. NORTON.

Lexington, August 2, 1806.

EDUCATION.

MR. & MRS. LOCKWOOD,

RESPECTFULLY announce to the public, that some time late in the Fall, they purpose opening a BOARDING SCHOOL for the education of young ladies, at or near Lexington; bearing with them ample testimonials of their abilities to conduct a literary establishment, having had intrusted to their care, during a residence of some years in New-York and its vicinity, pupils from the most respectable families.

As they rest their hopes of success on no other basis than their own talents and attention, will consequently be flattered by receiving that patronage, which shall be their assiduous endeavours to obtain and preserve.

Previous to their arrival, further information may be had by applying to George Yellot, Esq. Peterburgh, near Versailles, Woodford county—to Mr. P. Skidmore, Bourbon Furnace, Montgomery county—or to Danl. Bradford, Editor of the Kentucky Gazette.

Oct. 15, 1806.

SWAN TAVERN.

JOHN JONES,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has opened a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT, at the

SIGN OF THE SWAN,

in that large house lately occupied by Doctor Taylor in Cynthiana, where he is supplied with the best of liquors, and provisions, his table is furnished with forage, and an attentive officer, his beds will be well attended to, and from the arrangements made to accommodate his visitors, and the attention that will be paid them, he flatters himself he will share the public favour.

6m Cynthiana 12th Nov. 1806.

GEORGE ANDERSON,

INTENDING to start for PHILADELPHIA

about the first of December, all those indebted to him, are requested to call and pay off their respective accounts before that time, otherwise they will be put into the hands of a proper officer for collection. Those who fail to comply with this request, need never expect a CREDIT again in his store.

Lexington, Nov. 5, 1806.

RICHARD BARRY,

BOOT & SHOE-MAKER,

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

HAS commenced business in the shop lately occupied by Mr. N. Prentiss near Mr. Wilson's Inn. He has on hand a very handsome assortment of Boots and Shoes. As to prices, he will only say that he will sell as low as he can afford; but he will promise to do GOOD WORK in the newest fashion and at a short notice.

6mo. Nov. 1st. 1806.

WILSON'S GRAMMER,

For sale at this Office.

RICHARD TAYLOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has opened a

House of Entertainment,

in that large and commodious brick house lately occupied by Mr. John Instone, in Frankfort; where he is supplied with the best of liquors and provisions of every kind. His stable is well furnished with forage, and an attentive ostler. From the arrangements made to accommodate his visitors, and the attention that will be paid them, he flatters himself he will share the public favour.

Frankfort, October 24, 1805.

FOR SALE,

A Very excellent WAGGON, with five Ceers and the fifth chain, in complete order. Enquire of the printer.

REMOVAL.

JOHN DOWNING

HAVING taken those large and elegant Brick Buildings, known by the name of

TRAVELLERS' HALL,

Near the Court-House, in this town, takes this method of informing his friends and the public, of that event; and of further informing, that he has laid in a large flock of the most genuine

Liquors & Forage,

And is fully prepared to accommodate such as may please to call on him. The superior convenience of the Buildings he occupies, together with the excellence of the accommodations in every department, & the strict attention which will be paid by himself and domestics, he hopes will ensure him a full portion of the public patronage.

** Select Parties, can always be furnished with private rooms.

Lexington Dec. 8, 1806.

THE EAGLE TAVERN.

THE Subscriber returns his thanks to his friends in particular and the public in general for their support and countenance, and trusts that his exertions to accommodate will induce the continuance of their patronage.

He begs leave to oblige, that in addition to his former extensive house and accommodations he has procured in addition an adjoining house containing eight convenient and handsome rooms. His large Stable is constantly furnished with Hay, Oats, and Corn, and his Cellars are active and attentive.

W. SATTERWHITE.

Dec. 15th, 1806.

HENRY CLAY,

BEING about to leave the state for three or four months, informs his Clients, that whomever they desire a continuance of their causes until his return, he has satisfactory assurances that they will be indrilled. He expects but three of the Courts in which he practices will set during his absence, Fayette, Woodford, and Bourbon at their first terms.

In Fayette, Mr. Bledsoe, Mr. Barry, or Mr. January, will try such causes, as his clients with disposed of without his personal exertion, and direct orders to be made preparatory to the trial of others; in Woodford, Mr. January or Mr. Blackburn; and in Bourbon, Mr. Robert Trimble, Mr. Mr. Mills, or Mr. Brown, will bellow similar attention upon his business in those courts.

8th December, 1806

NINE LIKELY

NEGROES—FOR SALE.

THE Husband, Wife, and seven Children, all Boys—the Woman about 33 years old, the Husband is her second husband, about 22 years, the oldest Boy 18, and so on down to the youngest, who is 2 years old.

They are not sold for any fault whatever, and are remarkably honest, and likely. But the owner has no use for them, having no farm. Cash in hand, will be received in payment, or a final credit for part. For the name and residence of the owner, apply to the Printer.

A HANDSOME SEAT

FOR SALE.

130 Acres of first rate Land, lying on Boone's creek, Clarke county, about 11 miles east of Lexington, being part of the late Col. David Robinson's military Ryefield tract, about 60 acres cleared, and under tolerable good fence, with three never failing springs of excellent water, and stock water in abundance the season throughout; a good peach orchard, and two dwelling houses, with other cabins adjoining. Gentlemen wishing to purchase, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber on the premises.

WM. ROBINSON JR.

I HAVE

A NUMBER of NEGROES to

hire for the ensuing year.

PRESTON W. BROWN.

Woodford, K. Dec. 18, 1806.

BLANKS.

OF various kinds, for sale at the office of the Gazette.

LEGISLATURE OF KENTUCKY.

In the House of Representatives,
Tuesday, December 2d, 1806.

(CONCLUDED.)

To the Democratic society of Lexington.

CITIZENS,

Events unforeseen, the effects of causes which it is unnecessary here to develop, have stopped the march of 2000 brave Kentuckians, who strong in their courage, in the justice of their rights, their cause, the general assent of their fellow citizens, and convinced of the brotherly dispositions of the Louisianians, waited only for their orders to go, by the strength of their arms, take from the Spaniards despotic usurpers, the empire of the Mississippi, ensure to their country the navigation of it, break the chains of the Americans, and their brethren the French, hoist up the flag of liberty in the name of the French Republic, and lay the foundation of the prosperity and happiness of two nations unite to, and destined by nature to be but one, the most happy in the universe.

Citizens, the greater attempts you have made towards the success of that expedition, the more sensible you must be of the impediments which delay the execution of it, the more energetic should your efforts be towards new means of success. There is one from which I expect the greatest advantages, which you may render decisive by an address to the National Convention, or to the Executive Council of France. In the name of my countrymen of Louisiana, in the name of the interest of yours, I dare once more ask you this as a proof of your patriotism.

Being deprived of my dearest hopes, of the pleasure, after 14 years absence, and three years proscription, to return to the bosom of my family, my friends, and my countrymen, I have only one path to follow; that of going to France, & express to the representatives of the French people the cry, the general wish of the Louisianians to make part of the French Republic, to inform them of the most ardent desire which the Kentuckians have had, and will continue to have, forever to take the most active part in any undertaking tending to open to them the free navigation of the Mississippi.

The French republic in their sublime constitutional act, have professed their protection to all those nations who had the courage of shaking off the yoke of tyranny. The Louisianians have the most sacred right to it. They are French, but have been sacrificed to despotism by arbitrary power. The honor, the glory, the duty of the national convention is to grant them their powerful support.

Every petition or plan relative to that important object would be considered in the highest degree; the address of the Democratic Society of Lexington would give it a greater weight.

Accept, citizens, the farewell, not the last, of a brother who is determined to sacrifice every thing in his power for the liberty of his country and the prosperity of the generous inhabitants of Kentucky.

Salut et la patrie,

AUGUSTE LACHAISE.

Endorsement on the back.

This letter was written previous to the 14th January 1794, the democratic society acted on it that day—an address was prepared and presented—and on the 19th day of May an answer returned.

To the President and congress of the United States of America:

The remonstrance of the subscribers, Citizens of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, sheweth: That your remonstrants have observed with concern and indignation, the injuries and insults offered to the United States by the king of Great Britain. He has violated in important parts, that treaty of peace, the observance of which, might have obliterated the remembrance of former injuries. He has, by means of his agents, supplied arms, ammunition, clothing and provision to those mercenary Savages, who have so long ravaged the western frontier of these States. He has interposed unfolicited, and negotiated truces for Portugal and Holland, with the piratical states, in order to turn the rapine of those African barbarians solely on the American commerce. His fleets of war, and the piratical vessels of his subjects, by his or-

ders, in violation of the law of nations, have despoiled the commerce and insulted the neutral flag of America. He has made no compensation for the property of citizens of these states, carried away by his troops contrary to treaty. And, that we might escape no species of injury which could be heaped on the weakest and most despicable of nations, he holds within the territory of the United States, in defiance of treaty and of right, posts fortified and garrisoned by his armies.

That these injuries and insults call loudly for redress, and that we will, to the utmost of our abilities, and in any mode that can be devised, support the general government, in the firmest and most effectual measures to obtain full satisfaction for all our wrongs.

That your remonstrants, and the other inhabitants of the United States west of the Alleghany and Appalachian mountains, are entitled by nature and stipulation to the free and undisturbed navigation of the river Mississippi; and that from the year 1783 to this day, they have been uniformly prevented by the Spanish king, from exercising that right. Your remonstrants have observed, with concern, that the general government, whose duty it was to have preserved that right, have used no effectual measures for its attainment. That even the tardy and ineffectual negotiations have been veiled with the most mysterious secrecy. That, that secrecy is a violation of the political rights of the citizen, as it declares that the people are unfit to be entrusted with important facts relative to their rights, and that servants may retain from them the knowledge of those facts. Eight years are surely sufficient for the discussion of the most doubtful and disputable claim; the right to the navigation of the Mississippi admits neither of doubt or dispute. Your remonstrants therefore, conceive that the negotiations on that subject have been unnecessarily lengthy, and they expect, that it be demanded, categorically of the Spanish king, whether he will acknowledge the right of the citizens of the United States to the free and uninterrupted navigation of the river Mississippi, and cause all obstructions, interruption and hindrance to the exercise of that right in future to be withdrawn and avoided, that immediate answer thereto be required; and that such answer be the final period of all negotiations upon this subject.

Your remonstrants further represent, that the encroachment of the Spaniards upon the territory of the United States, is a striking and melancholy proof of the situation to which our country will be reduced, if a tame policy should still continue to direct our councils. Your remonstrants join their voice to that of their fellow citizens in the Atlantic States, calling for satisfaction for the injuries and insults offered to America, and they expect that such satisfaction shall extend to every injury and insult done or offered to any part of America, by Great Britain and Spain; and as the detention of posts, and the interruption of the navigation of the Mississippi, are injuries and insults of the greatest atrocity and longest duration, they require the most particular attention to those subjects.

Joseph Hamilton Daveiss deposed, that no information has been derived by this deponent from the papers of the late Col. Nicholas, this deponent's testator, relative to any connection between any citizen and the Spanish government. This deponent does not believe he has seen any letter from Judge Sebastian on the subject of the present enquiry, other than that in possession of the committee.

J. H. DAVEISS.

John Brown, deposed and faith that he has no personal knowledge of the business upon which it is said Mr. Sebastian went to New-Orleans in the year 1795—6, or relative to his having at any time received a pension from the government of Spain—that Mr. Sebastian never made to him any communication whatever, on those subjects—nor did he ever receive any information respecting them from any quarter, until he read certain publications which appeared in the Western World since the 4th of July last. That in or about the month of August last, Mr. Innes did make a communication to this deponent relative to the business on which he said Mr. Sebastian had gone to New-Orleans—and also stated some information which he said had been

given to him by Charles Wilkins relative to said pension; but as the communications then made to the deponent are as he believes substantially contained in the testimony delivered by Mr. Innes to this committee, he deems it unnecessary to state them—That he heard that Mr. Sebastian had been in Philadelphia on his return from New-Orleans in 1796, but he did not call on this deponent then attending Congress in that city, and he has been informed that he did not call on any of the then members of the Kentucky delegation at that place. That some time after Mr. Genet arrived at Philadelphia, and during the continuance of the war between France and Spain, he informed this deponent that he had it in contemplation to raise an army, to consist of recruits from Kentucky, Tennessee, the Creek and other Indian tribes for the conquest of Louisiana in behalf of France. Shortly after he understood from one of the heads of departments that he was appointed of the project of Genet. That he was absent from Kentucky from the autumn of 1792, till about August, 1795, and therefore, has no personal knowledge of the progress of any agent of Genet, in issuing commissions, or enlisting men; but during that time he received letters from Kentucky containing information on that subject, and without delay gave extracts from them to the then secretary of state for the information of the President of the United States.

J. BROWN.

Dec'r. 1st, 1806.

Thomas Todd being sworn, was interrogated by Mr. Grundy. Do you know any thing of any money being received by Mr. Sebastian, from or his having any negotiation with the Spanish government or any of its officers. If you do, at what time did you come to the knowledge of it?

The deponent says that in the month of August last, in a conversation with Mr. Innes as to the statements published in the Western World, he shewed to this deponent a copy of the concessions, which some short time before as this deponent understood, had been sent to Mr. Innes by Mr. Sebastian. Mr. Innes at the same time shewed this deponent the papers relative to the proposition made by Power and the answer. That in the course of the said month of August at Lexington, Mr. Innes mentioned to this deponent a conversation which he had with Mr. Charles Wilkins of that place, shewing this deponent the copy of a letter from Mr. Sebastian to Mr. John A. Seitz who had previously died at New-Orleans and informed this deponent that the original letter was in the possession of Mr. Wilkins, and that Mr. Wilkins had seen among Mr. Seitz's papers a draught drawn by Mr. Sebastian on some officer of the Spanish government, in favour of Mr. Seitz for his (Mr. Sebastian's) pension. That the papers above alluded to, and the information coming from Mr. Wilkins was the first knowledge I had of the real cause of Mr. Sebastian's having descended the Ohio, and Mississippi rivers. That at the commencement of the last October term of the court of Appeals, this deponent mentioned to Mr. Sebastian the above circumstances, he then acknowledged that he had drawn such a draught in favour of Mr. Seitz, and stated that in consequence of a letter which he had received from the governor of New-Orleans, he had in the fall or winter of 1795—6, descended the Ohio, and at or near its mouth had met with Gayoso. That they entered on the business, and he received the concessions before alluded to—that a difference in opinion took place between him and Gayoso as to the duty which should be paid by the people of the western country, who might export produce down the Mississippi—Gayoso insisting that they should pay four per cent as an acknowledgment for the permission given them—He, Mr. Sebastian insisting that as it was a conciliating measure on the part of the Spanish government, that no duty ought to be exacted—that it was at length agreed to descend the river, and submit the difference to the Governor at New-Orleans. They did so, and in some short time after their arrival, he (Mr. Sebastian) had an audience with the governor, who decided against Gayoso. That the governor appointed a day when he should again attend, in order to complete the business; but previous to the day appointed a courier arrived at New-Orleans with the intelligence

that the treaty of friendship, limits and navigation had been entered into between the governments of the United States and Spain, that the governor sent for him, and informed him of that circumstance, and observed that the business as to the concessions was at an end; but that he had it in charge from the King to inform whoever should come on that business, should be entitled to two thousand dollars a year. That upon this ground he had drawn in favour of Mr. Seitz, the draft before alluded to.

Upon being further questioned—At what time was Mr. Sebastian appointed judge of the court of Appeals, at what times was he absent, and how long?

This deponent says that Mr. Sebastian was appointed a judge of the court of Appeals in the year 1792, shortly after the commencement of this government, that from the record book of the court of Appeals it appears that he qualified as judge on the 7th day of January 1793. From the same record book it appears that he was absent at the May term of the Court of Appeals 1796—that this absence was, as this deponent was informed and believes in consequence of his having defended the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, in the fall or winter of 1795—6. That it also appears from the said record book he was also absent at the May and October terms of the court of Appeals in the year 1798—this deponent was informed and he believes that this absence was from his having also defended the said rivers in that year.

Question, was you not clerk of the Kentucky convention in the year 1788?—Answer, I was.

Question—Did not general Wilkinson produce a lengthy memorial and read the same in that convention and then state that he had before that time presented to the governor or intendant at New Orleans a copy thereof?—Answer, he did.

Question—Was that paper deposited and left with you as clerk as other papers produced in like manner generally are?—Answer, it was not.

Question—At what time were you first informed, that a negotiation of any kind (unauthorized by government) had been carried on, or attempted between the officers or agents of the Spanish government, and any individuals or set of men in the western country?—Answer, not until I saw the papers before stated in the month of August last.

Question—Did Mr. Sebastian at the time he explained himself to you, as to the draft drawn in favor of Mr. Seitz, speak of his having drawn drafts in favor of any other person?—Answer—He did not.

Question—Do you recollect the substance or object of the memorial read by general Wilkinson?—Answer, I do not—but upon reading the letters published in the news papers, as having passed between Col. Marshall, & gen. Washington, it appears to me to be tolerably accurately stated in col. Marshall's letter.

THOMAS TODD.

Col. Joseph Crockett, being duly sworn to give evidence, before the special committee appointed by the house of representatives, for the enquiry into the charge against Judge Sebastian, deposed and faith, that he was in the Kentucky convention, held at Danville in the year 1788, when gen. Wilkinson produced a memorial, which he read to the said convention as handed to him, sheet by sheet, by Judge Sebastian—and that the said memorial, never was read, or handed into the clerk's table of the said convention.

JOSEPH CROCKETT.

December 1st, 1806.
State of Kentucky, Clerk's office of the Court of Appeals, scd.

At the request of a special committee appointed to enquire into certain charges alleged against Mr. Benjamin Sebastian, late a judge of the court aforesaid, I do hereby certify that from an examination of the order books of said court, I find that Mr. Sebastian qualified as a judge of said court, on the 7th day of January, 1793—and that he hath attended the respective terms of said court ever since, the May term in 1796, and the May and October terms in 1798 excepted.

Given under my hand as clerk to the court aforesaid, this first day of December 1806.

ACHILLES SNEED.

Auditor's office, November 26, 1806.

I do hereby certify that it appears from the books and records in my office, that the hon. Benjamin Sebastian has regularly drawn his salary, as one of the judges of the court

of Appeals for the state of Kentucky, from the 18th day of July, 1792, to the 1st day of October in the present year.

Given under my hand as Auditor of Public accounts, for the state of Kentucky, the date above.

GEORGE MADISON.

Whereupon your committee does not hesitate to declare as their opinion, that the information given to the House of Representatives is substantially true, and correctly detailed—and that the said Judge Sebastian is guilty of having for several years received from the Spanish government, a pension paid in cash annually, to the amount of two thousand dollars.

Your committee further report as their opinion, that whilst Judge Sebastian was in the exercise of his office in this state, and drawing his annual salary therefrom he was employed in carrying on with the agents of the Spanish government, an illicit, unjustifiable, and highly criminal intercourse, subversive of every duty he owed to the constituted authorities of our country, and highly derogatory to the character of Kentucky.

And the same being read was unanimously agreed to.

From the New-York Gazette.

Messrs. Lang & Turner.
As we have lately been told that Mr. Lewis and his party passed the last winter near Cape Adams, on the Pacific ocean, at the mouth of Columbia river; it is not improbable that some of your readers may be desirous of knowing the position of that river.

The mouth of Columbia river is in lat. 46, 19, N. and lon. 123, 58, W. from London. It was named in the year 1792, or '93, by Capt. Gray of Massachusetts, who was master of the ship Columbia. He named the river by his ship, and the southern cape by the late president Adams. It may be most correct to say Columbia bay and river; for the bay is some miles broad, and 29 or 30 miles long, but the mouth of the river is little more than a mile broad. At the distance of 80 miles from its mouth, it is about a quarter of a mile broad, with a depth of two, three, or four fathoms. The tide rises 12 feet at the mouth of the river, but the current of the river is so strong that though the water is observed to swell it does not run up during the flood above 60 miles. That river and the numerous streams that run into it, abound in salmon. The timber on the banks of the river, is pine, maple, ash, poplar and oak. The natives are badly armed, though some of them have copper swords.

The head of Columbia river lies considerably to the southward of the 45th degree. The distance from the mouth of the river Missouri to that of Columbia is somewhat short of 1440 miles in a direct course, a course as we presume that will never be travelled. New-Orleans is in longitude 89, and it is presumed that the mouth of the Missouri is nearly under the same meridian, for the Mississippi runs south. It must follow, that the difference of longitude between the mouth of Columbia bay and that of Missouri river, is 34, 58, which, in that high latitude, will hardly give the number of statute miles already mentioned.

NAVIGATOR.

NEW STORE.

ABNER LE GRAND

HAS just received, and now opening in his House lately occupied by Messrs. Jordan & Brother, a LARGE and ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of

NEW GOODS.

Of this fall's importation from Europe; which he offers by WHOLESALE, by the PIECE, or by RETAIL, at the most reduced prices.—Also, the best Pennsylvania

BAR IRON,

CASTINGS,

WINDOW GLASS,

HOLLOW WARE,

from Pittsburgh, and

NAILS

Manufactured at this place of the best Pennsylvania iron.

Lexington, 1806.

JAMES ROBERT,

GOLD AND SILVER SMITH AND

JEWELLER.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced the above business in the house lately occupied by Mrs. Poggis, and nearly opposite Mr. Daniel Bradford's printing office, on Main street, where he intends to pursue the same in all its various branches, and hopes from his knowledge of the above business, with the strictest attention and a desire to please, to merit a share of the public patronage. Ladies and Gentlemen who are so obliging as to favor him with their commands, may rely on having work done in the most fashionable and neatest manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. One or two Apprentices, well recommended, will be taken to the above business. The highest price will be given for old Gold and Silver.

LONDON, Sept. 30.

By the messenger whose arrival from Paris was announced yesterday, government, we understand, has received information of the departure of Bonaparte from his capital. He was accompanied by Talleyrand.

A cabinet council was held yesterday at Lord Howick's office.

Yesterday we received Paris and Dutch papers, the former to the 22d, the latter to the 27th inst. The intelligence contained in them is not so important as that furnished us by the Hamburg papers and the letters from the North of Germany. Little is said respecting the movements of the Prussian troops, or the expected rupture between the courts of Berlin and Paris; while all that is mentioned respecting the military demonstrations of Russia is evidently founded in wilful misrepresentation. In fact, none of the continental gazettes within the control of France do mention that there are 150,000 Russians on their march to the assistance of Prussia.

If the Naples news be deserving of credit, the French have again re-occupied the Further Calabria. The British are said to have retired from Amantea, and Massena is represented as being in full march to Reggio. The latter part of this intelligence is sufficient to destroy the credit of the whole.—Massena, fanguiary and ferocious as he is, is too good an officer to thrust himself into that nook of Italy with any considerable force, leaving all the country between that place and Naples open to a sudden disembarkation of the force assembled for the defence of Sicily.

A report prevailed at the Hague, that Bonaparte had left Paris for Mayence. It is very likely to be true. When he does put himself at the head of an army, it will be most probably that part of it which is concentrated on the Saxon frontier. The Dutch funds have risen two per cent.

The Hamburg mails due on the 21st and 24th inst. arrived yesterday, the contents of the first was anticipated in our paper of Saturday.

When a contest is about to take place for the better part of Europe, it is some consolation to know, that the preparations of the powers who are to fight for its freedom and security, are not inadequate to the great cause they have to uphold. We therefore hear with particular satisfaction, that the Austrian army is more numerous, better appointed, more abundantly provided, and in habits of more effective discipline, than it was previous to the commencement of the last disastrous campaign. These wonders have been achieved by the great influence and indefatigable attention of the archduke Charles—of that amiable and able prince, who, we trust, will one day appear as the restorer and avenger of the House of Austria. The army has been recruited to a number much above its ordinary establishment; and it is, perhaps, the knowledge of this fact, which has produced the liberation of the Austrian prisoners by France. In detaining them, Bonaparte only furnished Austria with a fair pretext for quarrel whenever an opportunity should offer; in restoring them he would add little to the effective strength of that army, for few of the soldiers would, and we believe none of the officers could, expect to be employed. Should the flames of war again burst forth on the continent, we do not think Austria will remain a spectator of the scene. Considerable magazines are ordered to be prepared in Bohemia; troops are concentrating on the right bank of the Danube; and we think, under pretence of protecting the neutrality of the territory, or some other reason equally valid, that Austria will contrive to take a part in the general quarrel. It is the apprehension as well as the hostile attitude of Prussia, which has rendered Bonaparte so unusually temperate for the last six weeks. He is not ignorant that the Austrian army is numerous and far better equipped at present than it was when he began to cross the Rhine against it this time twelve months.

The eternal subject of the surrender of Cattaro is put to rest for some time. Austria appears to have satisfied all the forms that were required by France. General Bellegarde, with a considerable force, presented himself before the place, and required to be put in possession of it. The Russians demurred, and threatened to treat him as an ene-

my, if he should attempt a landing.

The Prussian troops having almost all reached their different points of destination, the movements are, of course, not so frequent as they were a few days ago.—The strength of the Prussian and allied army is concentrated in the following positions: The head-quarters, where the king nominally, but the duke of Brunswick really commands, are to be established between Halle and Merseburg.—Another corps is to be stationed in front of Magdeburg; a third in the neighborhood of Göttingen, and a fourth in Westphalia. The three last divisions are to be severally commanded by prince Hohenlohe, general Müllendorff, and the elector of Hesse. Both the Saxons and Hessians are already incorporated with the Prussians; and what is of very great importance, it is placed, beyond all doubt, that a considerable Russian force is rapidly advancing towards Silesia. The 20th instant was the time fixed for his Prussian majesty's departure from Berlin for the army; the queen, it is said, accompanies him. A report prevailed at Dresden, that he would be met there by the emperor Alexander.

The Berlin intelligence mentions, that baron Jacobi was to quit that city on a journey: his excellency is coming to London. He was expected to pass through Hamburg on the 20th instant, and his arrival by the next packet, may be looked for.

Bonaparte continues hostilities against the humble retainers of the continental press, with the same rancour that he did the war against the house of Austria, or the queen of Naples. Four of them, accused of high treason against the Corsican emperor, are condemned as contumacious, and are to be shot as soon as they can be taken.

We have received the following letter from a correspondent of the first respectability. We place much reliance upon the accuracy of the details contained in it:—

Altona Sept. 16, 1806.

Great exertions are making to place the army in Saxony on the most formidable footing, and to take the field immediately.

The Prussian general Hohenlohe is to command the combined army, but it is supposed that the king of Prussia will have the supreme command, as his head-quarters are to be at Halle.

One hundred thousand Russians are on their march to Warshau; eighty thousand are at Brody and Belitz. The armies are to be commanded by generals Michelson and Benningsen; they are to receive their heavy artillery at Gros Glogau, where the greatest activity prevails in the magazines.

The Russians are to cross the Oder at Brieg, Breslau, and Glogau, and that part of the army is already arrived on the frontiers of Silesia. The grand duke Constantine, and some say, the emperor Alexander, is expected at Berlin.

On the 7th instant, part of the Prussian army was arrived in Saxony, by the road of Bautzen. The Prussian third battalions of each regiment have received orders to march, which is not usually done.

The Austrians are forming large magazines at Troppau, Joggendorf, and in Bohemia.

A large train of artillery has passed through Brunswick from Magdeburg, to join the Prussian army in Hanover.

The Prussians have taken possession of the principality of Fulda, the only sovereignty left to the prince of Orange, who arrived at Magdeburg on the 9th.

The duke of Brunswick is to have the command of the centre of the Prussian army. His own army is to be increased from 2000 to 6000 men.

The elector of Saxony's troops received orders to march on the 9th of September.

At Halle the troops are quartered even in the professors' houses; and the churches are already converted into magazines. Eleven regiments are on their march to Leipzig. The Prussian troops under the prince of Hohenlohe, crossed the Elbe, near Dresden, on the 11th instant. There are to be replaced by Russians. The nearest French force is at Bayreuth and Coburg.

Count Schullenburg Kehnert, is named governor of Berlin, vice Müllendorff.

(EVENING.)

The Messenger whose arrival with dispatches from Lord Lauderdale, we an-

nounced yesterday, brought Paris papers to Friday last, inclusive.

Bonaparte and Talleyrand, as we stated yesterday, have actually left Paris. The former set off last night from St. Cloud with Madam Bonaparte, who we suppose accompanies him only part of the way. The Monitor adds, that he is supposed to be gone to Mentz. Talleyrand left Paris on Friday, to join his master. Before his departure, Bonaparte made some communications to the Conservative Senate, and though the Monitor takes no notice of them, one of the other papers informs, that they consisted of a letter to the prince prime of the confederation of the Rhine, a letter to the king of Bavaria, in which he announces that he still hopes to preserve peace with Prussia; but in case that power should not give a prompt and categorical answer, he is ready to enter Germany at the head of three hundred thousand men.

It is evident that Bonaparte has no hopes of preserving peace with Prussia. Had not all hopes been at an end, had not Prussia assumed an attitude, and adopted a language, which rendered the preservation of peace impossible, Bonaparte would not have left Paris. He has left Paris to take command of the army; Talleyrand has gone after him, for the purpose no doubt of inspiring the people with a belief that victory is certain, and that Talleyrand will be enabled to negotiate a peace, as humiliating to Prussia, as the peace of Preiburg was to Austria.

All the troops that were encamped at Meudon have left Paris, together with a part of the garrison—some of the conscripts have even marched to join the armies. It is probable that Bonaparte will proceed from Mentz to Frankfurt, where the principal corps of the grand army is stationed.

Of the differences that have occasioned this hostile state of affairs between Prussia and France, the Monitor takes no notice. It confines itself to the insertion of fabricated letters from Cassel and Dresden, tending to inculcate a belief that the electors of Hesse and Saxony are averse to any junction or co-operation with Prussia, and that the elector of Hesse had refused to ratify a treaty concluded by his minister with Prussia. But these assertions so contrary to what is known to be the fact, deceive no one, and we have often been surprised that ministers should wish to give currency to these fabrications. Though the Monitor however is silent with respect to the differences with Prussia, the Argus has been ordered to make a furious attack against her, and endeavour to impress a belief that she cannot be trusted either by Great Britain, Austria or Russia. The only notice we think it necessary to take of this article in the Argus, is to say that it confirms what we have invariably said, and what the late opposition would not admit, that Prussia had promised to take part in the late coalition.

But from these calumnies and fabrications, let us pass to considerations of more importance, and take a view of the real state of affairs. And here we must congratulate our readers upon the tone and language which ministers have adopted in speaking of the preparations of Prussia. They admit that the enters the field with great advantages. They dwell with pleasure upon the extent of her power, the excellence of her spirit, and the vigour and alacrity of her preparations. They do not seem to despair of another attempt against France, though Prussia commences the war alone. We are the more surprised and pleased at this language, because we cannot but recollect the manner in which they ridiculed the attempt to resist the power of Bonaparte, made by Austria and Russia, and the epithets of frantic and foolish, which they attached to the last confederacy.

Saxony and Hesse have made common cause with Prussia, and Bonaparte has no hopes of making either of them commit, even if they were so disposed, which they are not, the same as the treachery which the king of Bavaria committed against Austria. The Hessians, universally allowed to be amongst the first troops in Europe, have joined the Prussians, about 30,000 strong—the Saxons can bring into the field about double the number, but we will estimate their number at only 30,000 men. The Swedes could add 25,000 more to the assistance of Prussia—thus the Prussian allies will be able to afford an effective force of about 80,000 men. The Prussians have already entered Saxony—their force in that quarter is estimated at 100,000 men, under the command of Prince Hohenlohe—they have crossed the Elbe near Dresden, and are advancing to the Saxon frontiers, in a line nearly parallel to the course of the Elbe. On the frontiers of Westphalia the Prussian force is between 50 and 40,000 men greater than any that can at present be opposed to it in that quarter. It is said that Fulda has been occupied by a Prussian detachment; if so they are at a very short distance from the French troops.

That the Russians will be able to take part in the first operations of the war we scarcely believe; they are certainly on their march, and 80,000 are already arrived at Brody and Belitz, they are to cross the O-

der at Brieg, Breslau, and Glogau. The French occupy the following positions: Angereau's corps is stationed in a semi circular direction from the Sieg to the Mein and the Neckar: Mortier's occupies a position on the western side of Franconia, his left reaching to Wurtzburg; Bernadotte's which is the nearest to the Prussian army in Saxony, is cantoned on a line extending from Bomberg to Nuremberg. The first blow is expected to be struck between Bareuth and Coburg, it being supposed to be Bonaparte's intention to make a rapid and sudden irruption into Saxony. Others think that he will not enter Saxony first, but push into the Electorate of Hesse.—It were to be wished, perhaps, that he may adopt the latter determination. Of the force of the French we have no accurate accounts.—There are eight divisions, and we shall not perhaps be very wide of the mark in estimating them at 130 or 140,000 men. But these cannot in the first instance be brought to act against Prussia unless we can suppose that Bonaparte is so fure of remaining at peace with Austria, as to render it unnecessary for him to keep any great force on the Austrian frontiers. We see he is attempting to conciliate and cajole Austria—he has sent back the Austrian prisoners, and it is even said, that he has evacuated Brannau. But he cannot imagine that Austria will remain at peace should a favourable opportunity be made for going to war. Already do we see that she has announced her

regiments to be more than complete, a notification calculated to produce the double effect of encouraging Prussia, and of proving to France that she is not to be despised. In contemplating too the amount of the force which France can bring to act against Prussia, it must not be forgotten that besides keeping a very large army in Bavaria and Swabia she must occupy Naples with at least 50,000 men if she mean to preserve the possession of that kingdom.

Bonaparte, in a letter to the prince prime, is anxious to impress a belief that he has no intention of exercising any superiority over the members of the Rhenish confederation.—He seems to think it unnecessary to tranquilize them under the present circumstances.

A NEW FULLING MILL.

THIS is to inform the public, that the subscriber has removed his Fulling Mills, two and a half miles lower on Hickman creek, from maj. John Morrison's, where he intends to carry on the above business, in all its various branches; he also returns his sincere thanks to the public and his former customers, and he hopes to render them full satisfaction from the superior feat he has built on to accommodate distant customers; Cloth for dressing will be received at George Anderson's, merchant in Lexington, and at Thomas Adams in Versailles—where he will attend the first Monday of every month, and return the same the next month, on as reasonable terms as any other Fuller in the state—Part produce will be taken, at the market price, if delivered at the time when the cloth is dressed, at the mill, or at some convenient place agreed on. One or two Apprentices to the above business is wanted immediately; and they will meet with good encouragement. SAMUEL HAYS.

December 8, 1806.

A COURT OF APPEALS, For the 42d Regiment of Kentucky Militia,

WILL meet at the house of John Kiefer, in the town of Lexington, on Saturday the 3d day of January, 1807, at 10 o'clock A. M. where all those delinquents who were fined at the last Regimental court for the assessment of fines, who may think themselves aggrieved, will be heard.—Those who cannot personally attend, may state their excuses in writing, on oath, and leave the same with either of the field officers, on or before that day.

George Trotter jr. Lt. C. G. December 17, 1806. 5th

Clarke Circuit, October term, 1806. Cornelius Skinner, complainant, against William H. Woodward, &c. defendants, In Chancery.

The defendant Woodward, not having entered his appearance herein agreeably to the act of assembly and the rules of this court; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth—on the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the third day of our next April term, and answer the complainant's bill—that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for eight weeks successively. A Copy. Telle

Saml. M. Taylor, c.c.c.c.

Montgomery county st.

TAKEN up by Samuel Hatcher, about two miles from Big Beaver ponds, one

Sorrel Mare, four years old last Spring, fourteen hands one inch high, a blaze in her face, some saddle spots, swabed tail, a hanging mane, branded on the near buttock thus 64—appraised by Henry Bowers and Hamilton Forman, at fifty dollars. Her hind feet white and her nose foot white. October 23d, 1806.



"True to his charge—
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world,
News from all nations humbering at his back."

LEXINGTON, DECEMBER 18.

A FEW days, and our labours for the year 1806 will close,—on which occasion, the editor of the Kentucky Gazette tenders his sincere thanks to his read friends, for their patronage, and solicits a continuation. He is sorry to be obliged to inform them of the necessity of changing the plan of publishing his paper twice weekly. About the commencement of the present year, he announced that plan to the public, and assigned his reasons for the change.—Those reasons still exist; but some of greater weight have occurred, which make the former mode of publishing weekly only, the most advisable. To those who are in the daily habit of transacting business wherein money is required, it would be unnecessary to mention the reasons which have operated in making the proposed alteration; but as many of his patrons have not an opportunity of knowing the necessity of money which exists, he is obliged to declare, that that is the cause of the change which is about to be made.

The Editor proposes publishing the Kentucky Gazette, weekly, from the first of January 1807, at Two Dollars per annum, if paid in advance, or Three Dollars to be paid at the expiration of the year.

The difference in these two sums, may be considered by many, as bearing no just proportion. The following statement, however, is offered, to show the propriety of making such a difference; and of the necessity of the change: The cash expense for the paper only, on which the Gazette has been printed for the present year, amounted to \$916— and the whole amount received for subscriptions, for the same time, only \$535 50—leaving a balance of \$380 50 for paper only, to be provided for from some other fund! But the paper is not the only expense—the wages of journeymen, board and clothing of apprentices, house rent, fire wood, &c. are serious expenses, which, under existing circumstances, must involve innumerable difficulties. It will therefore be necessary, that the difference should be such, as to make it an object with all to pay in advance.

If this statement will not also show the absolute necessity of those in arrears paying up their balances—it is not sufficient to stimulate them to this act of justice, the editor must relinquish all hopes from mild measures, yet he feels a great reluctance to resort to any others.

William T. Barry esq. is elected a representative in the state legislature, from Fayette county, in the room of George M. Bibb esq. resigned.

Married, on the 9th instant, Robert Kirby Esq. of Boone county, to the amiable Miss Polly Thompson, daughter of Asa Thompson Esq. of Fayette.

We learn that Nrian Edwards Esq. is appointed fourth Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the room of Col. Thomas Todd, appointed Chief Justice of Kentucky.

Talleyrand Perigord.

In the liberal distribution of the Imperial "loaves and fishes" by Bonaparte, America's old friend, Talleyrand, has not been forgotten. By an Imperial Decree of the 5th June, 1806, the Emperor, in "testimony of our benevolence for the services he has rendered to our crown," has created him "Prince and Duke of Benevento," giving him, and his heirs male forever, the Duchy of Benevento, (in Italy) which is to continue an immediate fief of the crown of France. In the French Court articles, Talleyrand is mentioned by the title of "his excellency the Prince of Benevento."

Boston Centinel.

Capt. Sherman, informs, that early in Sept. as the U. S. sloop Enterprise, capt. Porter, passed Antigefiras, he was fired at and attacked by seven Spanish Gun-Boats, upon which he bore down on them until within hail without returning the fire; but on finding that they still continued firing, notwithstanding his colours were hoisted, he poured into the Dons a few broad-sides, which made them lurk in their skulking holes.—Herald.

On a comparison of dates, it appears that the article published yesterday, headed "Miranda's Defeat," is the old story revived of their defeat at Coro. He was at Barbadoes only 32 days since; and letters from the expedition, since the affair of Coro, mention their having lost capt. Johnson, and 12 or 13 others, who were fired on and killed by a party of Spaniards, while they were watering. The capture of Johnson and his officers, is a fabrication.—N. Y. Com. Adv.

Taken up by Francis Miller, of Jefferson county, living near John Scott's tavern, a

Sorrel Horse, with a blaze face, and one hind foot white, some saddle spots, about six years old, nearly 15 hands high, shod before, and had on about a 3d bell; appraised to 60 dollars, before me, this 4th day of September, 1806.

John Metcalfe, J. P. F. C.

B L A N K S.

OF various kinds, for sale at the office of the Gazette.



TO SOAR ALOFT ON FANCY'S WING.

SONG.

SWEET is the ship that under sail
Spreads her white bosom to the gale;
Sweet, oh, sweet's the flowing can;
Sweet to poise the laboring oar
That tugs us to our native shore,
When the boatwain pipes the barge to morn,
Sweet sailing with a favoring breeze,
But oh! much sweeter than all these
Is JACK'S delight, his lovely NAX.

The needle, faithful to the North,
To shew of constancy the worth,
A curious lesson teaches man,
The needle time may rust, a squall
Capsize the binnacle and all,
Let seamanship do all it can:
My love in worth shall higher rise,
Nor time shall rust, nor squalls capsize,
My faith and truth to lovely NAX.

When in the bilboes I was pent'd
For serving of a worthless friend,
And every creature from me ran;
No ship performing quarantine
Was ever so deserted scene;
None had'd me, woman, child, or man,
But tho' false friendship's sails were fur'd,
Tho' cut adrift from all the world,
I'd all the world in lovely NAX.

I love my duty, love my friend,
Love truth and merit to defend,
To moan their loss who hazard ran;
I love to take an honest part,
Love beauty and a spotless heart,
By manners love to shew the man;
To sail thro' life by honor's breeze,
'Twas all along of loving these,
First made me doat on lovely NAX.

[FROM A LONDON PAPER.]

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

The following remarkable case, in addition to the one we published at the time of the trial of Richard Patch, will shew the danger of pronouncing the sentence of guilty upon persons against whom only circumstantial evidence can be adduced. As the judges are now on the circuits, its perusal may have a salutary influence upon the minds of jurors, who should have it in remembrance, that it is better ten guilty persons escape than one innocent man suffer.

Case of Jonathan Bradford, who was executed at Oxford for the murder of Christopher Hays, esq. in the year 1736.

Jonathan Bradford kept an inn in Oxfordshire, on the London road to Oxford; he bore an unexceptionable character. Mr. Hays, a gentleman of fortune, being on his way to Oxford on a visit to a relation, put up at Bradford's. He there joined company with two gentlemen with whom he supped, and in conversation unguardedly mentioned that he had about him a large sum of money. In due time they retired to their respective chambers; the gentlemen to a two bedded room; leaving, as is customary with many, a candle burning in the chimney corner. Some hours after they were in bed, one of the gentlemen being awake, thought he heard a deep groan in the adjoining chamber, and this being repeated, he softly awakened his friend. They listened together, and the groans increasing as of one dying, they both instantly arose, and proceeded silently to the door of the next chamber, from whence they heard the groans, and the door being ajar, saw a light in the room; they entered, but it is impossible to paint their consternation, on perceiving a person weltering in his blood in the bed, and a man standing over him with a dark lantern in one hand and a knife in the other. The man seemed as petrified as themselves, but his terror carried with it all the terror of guilt! The gentlemen soon discovered it was the stranger with whom they had that night supped, and that the man who was standing over him was their host. They seized Bradford directly, disarmed him of his knife, and charged him with being the murderer: he assumed by this time the air of innocence, positively denied the crime, and asserted, that he came there with the same humane intentions as themselves: for that, hearing a noise, which was succeeded by a groaning, he got out of bed, struck a light, armed himself with a knife for his defence, and was but that minute entered the room before them.—These assertions were of little avail; he was kept in close custody till the morning, and then taken before a neighbouring justice of the Peace.—Bradford still denied the murder, but nevertheless with such an apparent indication of guilt, that the justice hesitated not to make use of this extraordinary expression, on writing out his mittimus: "Mr. Bradford, either you or myself committed this murder."

This extraordinary affair was the conversation of the whole country. Bradford was tried over and over again in every company. In the midst of all this pre-determination came on the affixes at Oxford; Bradford was brought to trial; he plead not guilty. Nothing could be more strong than the evidence of the two gentlemen; they testified to the finding Mr. Hays murdered in his bed; Bradford at the side of the body with a light and a knife; the knife and the hand which held it bloody; that on their entering the room he betrayed all the signs of a guilty man; and that a few moments preceding they heard the groans of the deceased.

Bradford's defence on the trial was the same as before the gentlemen; he had heard a noise; he suspected some villainy was transacting; he struck a light; he snatched a knife (the only weapon near him) to defend himself; and terrors he discovered were merely the terrors of humanity, the natural effects of innocence as well as guilt, on beholding such a horrid scene. This defence, however, could be considered but as weak, contrasted with the several powerful circumstances against him.—Never was circumstantial evidence more strong; there was little need left of comment from the judge in summing up the evidence. No room appeared for extenuation, and the jury brought in the prisoner guilty, without going out of the box. Bradford was executed shortly after, still declaring that he was not the murderer, nor privy to the murder of Mr. Hays, but he died disbelieved by all. Yet were these assertions not untrue. The murder was actually committed by Mr. Hays's footman; who immediately on stabbing his master, rifled his breeches of his money, gold watch, and snuff box, and escaped to his room, which would have been, from the after circumstances, scarcely two seconds before Mr. Bradford's entering the unfortunate gentleman's chamber. The world owes this knowledge to a remembrance of confidence in the footman (18 months after the execution of Mr. Bradford) on a bed of sickness; it was a death bed repentance, and by that death the law lost its victim!

It is much to be wished that this account could close here: but it cannot. Bradford though innocent, and not privy to the murder, was nevertheless the murderer in design. He had heard, as well as the footman, what Mr. Hays had declared at supper, as to his having a large sum of money about him, and he went to the chamber with the same diabolical intention as the servant. He was struck with amazement! He could not believe his senses!—and in turning back the bed clothes, to assure himself of the fact, he, in his agitation, dropped his knife on the bleeding body, by which both his hand and his knife became bloody. These circumstances Bradford acknowledged to the clergyman who attended him after sentence.

A peep into futurity—the effect of Astronomical labor.

Thomas Tolman, Esq. of Greenboro' has made a calculation of all the Eclipses of the Sun and Moon which will happen within an hundred years to come, ending with 1905; and has therein reduced the mean to the true times, by four Equations; and also reduced the Sun's mean distance from the Nodes to the true, for each time. In this period will be four hundred and four Eclipses of the Sun and Moon. The notable Eclipse of June last will return five times within this period, with some variations each time, as respects the earth generally, but more as relates to any particular place.

A letter from Holland, of the 20th Aug. states, that all the Bark imported there from the United States is bad, and not the real Peruvian. The gentleman who communicated the above, is of the opinion, from a number of circumstances which have occurred, that the Bark in general use in this country is not only not the genuine Peruvian, but an absolute poison. An immediate chemical and critical examination on this medicine by the faculty, he thinks indispensable to the lives of their patients and the safety of the community.—*Fed. Gaz.*

Geo. M. Bibb,
WILL continue to exercise his profession of counsel and attorney at law in those circuit courts in which he has heretofore practised, and in the court of appeals, and court of the United States, for the Kentucky district.

JOS. GRAY.
HAS just imported from Philadelphia, and now opening at his store in the Stone House, opposite melsrs. Saml. & Geo. Trotter, a handsome and well chosen assortment of
Merchandize,
of the latest importations, consisting of
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENS GLASS &
CHINA WARES.
Which will be sold cheap for cash
Lexington November 16, 1806

Just Received by
WILKINS & TANNERHILL,
And now opening in the store formerly occupied by Charles Wilkins, opposite the court house, and for sale by the package, viz.
10 bls. 4th proof Cognac Brandy,
10 — Jamaica Spirits,
10 — Madeira L. P.,
10 — Sherry,
4 — Colmanar,
4 — Port,
8 — Pepper,
10 — Brimstone,
6 — Alum,
15 — Copperas,
10 — Ginger,
10 — Madder,
8 — Chocolate,
50 boxes Segars,
1 case containing Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace and Cinnamon,
Logwood,
10 boxes Young Hyson, } **TEAS**
10 do. Hyson Skin,
35 bls. Coffee and Loaf Sugar,
Raisins in kegs.
The above articles will be disposed of at a moderate advance, by the barrel or package, for Cash or Negotiable Notes at 60 days.
A supply of GROCERIES, &c. will be regularly received from Philadelphia, which will enable us to furnish store keepers, or others, upon the lowest terms. W. & T.

Strayed or Stolen.
From Louisville, a handsome, large
BLACK HORSE,
15 hands 2 inches high, 8 or 9 years old next spring, with a bulky mane and tail, trots and paces well, in all probability, if not stolen, he will make towards Fayette county, as he was there raised. A reward of
Ten Dollars,
will be given to any person who will deliver the above horse to Thomas January, Lexington, or to me, on Harrod's creek, Jefferson county.
Aaron Fontaine.

Kentucky Insurance Office,
8th December 1806.
A QUARTERLY meeting of the Shareholders of the Kentucky Insurance Company will be held at their Office, on Thursday the first day of January next at 12 o'clock.
By order of the President & Directors,
JOHN L. MARTIN, C. K. I. C.
1st Jan.

FOR READY MONEY
OR good Whiskey, I will sell
COSSACK BOOTS
at Six Dollars per pair, and warrant them to be as good as have been commonly sold for nine and ten.

HUGH CRAWFORD,
Boot Maker,
Main street, corner of Main-Cross street, Lexington.

WANTED,
TWO or three smart active boys, between the ages of fourteen and sixteen years, as apprentices to the
BLACKSMITH'S BUSINESS,
Boys of the above description who can come well recommended, will meet with encouragement.
Benjamin Futbey.
Lex. Dec. 10, 1806. 5435

LEXINGTON LODGE No. 1.
THE Members are requested to be punctual in their attendance at their Lodge room, at ten o'clock A. M. on the 27th inst. being the anniversary of St. JOHN the Evangelist. By order of the W. M.
GEO. M. BIBB, Sec.
December 8, 1806.

DURING the Fall Races, I gave to Mr. David Humphreys a Double cased
WATCH,
which watch Mr. Humphreys has delivered to some friend of mine. I have never received the same, any information relative to it, will be thankfully received by
Thomas Shresbly.
Dec. 8, 1806. 3w.

WHEAT WANTED.
The subscribers wish to purchase a quantity of good, clean, merchantable wheat, to be delivered at Thomas Lewis's mill, three miles below Lexington; for which they will give a higher price than has been customary, and advance a part in cash, on the delivery of the wheat. For further particulars, apply to John Jordan jun. or messrs. Samuel and George Trotter in Lexington; or at the mill above alluded to.
THO. LEWIS &
JACOB MC CONATHY.
N. B. Country work will be done at said mill.
November 26, 1806.

SEMPER REPUSET.
NOW PUBLISHING
BY
BELCHER & ARMSTRONG,
No. 70, State-Street, Boston, (Mass.)
THE EMERALD,
A LITERARY PAPER.
Will be issued every Saturday, consisting of twelve octavo pages, printed on a fine paper with a new type.
PRICE \$3 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE ONE IN ADVANCE.
Subscriptions for the Emerald will be received at this office, where a specimen of it may be seen.

STRAYED OR STOLEN
From Lexington, on the night of the first instant, **TWO HORSES,** one an iron gray, his eye not remembered, about 12 and a half or 13 hands high, his mane has been reached some time past, and about one half turns to the right, and the other to the left, his head has something of the resemblance of a mule; peddle the horse a Spanish brand, as he is a Spanish horse, but am not certain. The other is a bay, six years old, about 15 hands high, very high withers, which have been a little hurt with the saddle, his mane has been a little rubbed off with the collar, his tail has been scraped with a knife near the root, a few saddle marks, both hind feet white, one of them having black spots thereon, his near hind leg is mixed with white hairs from the knee down on the outside; shod all round, with the heels of the shoe on his right fore foot broken off, paces & canters well, & trots very fast, difficult to be caught. Whoever will deliver the above horses to the subscriber, or give such information to Capt. Benj. Stout as will enable him to get them, shall be generously rewarded.
JOHN BELL.
Lexington, December 6, 1806. 4554f.



The Highest Price
WILL be given in Cash, for
HOGS' BRISTLES.
combed or uncombed, delivered at my shop, opposite Mr. Pope's Office, where I still continue to carry on the House and Sign

PAINTING.
PUTTY, at two shillings per lb. I have a quantity of Blue Smalts for sale.
F. DOWNING JR.
December 10, 1806. 34

The 23d. of August, 1806.
Ever to be remembered, on account of the wonderful recovery of John R. Shaw, who was on that day blown up in a well.

About 9 o'clock, (as near as I can recollect) the blast went off, but it was a considerable time before the neighborhood were apprised of my unhappy situation, and for the want of their assistance, I lay about an hour immersed in smoke, mud, and water, almost dead with the loss of blood, wounds and broken bones. Both my arms were broken, my left in three places, as also my right leg broken, and my left hand mangled, (in such a manner as induced the Doctors to take off two of my fingers,) and about one hundred flesh wounds, which caused a general belief that I never should recover. But

The Lord has pitied me,
And shined upon my face,
That all the earth may see
The wonders of his grace.

At the same time, Mr. Thomas M. Barney, who was standing over the well, was knocked down by the force of the explosion, and lay some time insensible; but received no serious injury.

A messenger was sent off to Mr. Sanders, my employer in Lexington, who immediately dispatched Doctors Fitchback, Dudley and Warfield, who set my broken bones and dressed my wounds. After which I was safely conveyed to my own house, accompanied by a number of respectable citizens of Lexington, and its vicinity. On my arrival I was re-examined, and my skull found to be fractured about the size of a dollar, and a fresh operation was performed with all possible speed and sound judgement. The faithfulness of my Surgeons, by day and night, will (I hope) prove an honor to all the Medical Society. The friendly visits, and generous contributions of the citizens, might be a pattern to all the world; and I hope those considerate gentlemen will be repaid an hundred fold, by the Great Rewarder of good actions.
JOHN R. SHAW.

In a few months I shall present to the public, a narrative of 30 years of my life and travels—5 different times a soldier—3 times shipwrecked—12 months a prisoner of war—with the number of sieges and engagements in which I took part—4 times blown up, and my recovery—with a number of little anecdotes, which will cause the reader occasionally to laugh and cry.
JOHN R. SHAW.

FOR SALE,
A valuable tract of
LAND.
Within two miles of Lexington on the Frankfort road, containing upwards of 550 acres.
Many circumstances combine to make this a profitable and highly valuable
FARM.
Particularly its contiguity to market, **FINE TIMBER,**
And SPRINGS which have never failed.
Terms will be known by application to the proprietor, C. W. LEWIS, at Wilton's INN, if made within the space of three weeks.
tf. 9s. Lexington, 2d Decr. 1806

DOCTOR JOSEPH BOSWELL,
HAS removed to his farm, seven miles east of Lexington, near the Rev. A. Dudley's; where he will practice Medicine in all its different branches. He has on hand a large quantity of Genuine Medicine, which he will sell by whole sale or retail.
He also offers for sale, two hundred and sixty-eight acres of first rate
MILITARY LAND,
near Hornbeck's mill Clarke county, a part of Col. Nathaniel Gist's survey.—He will take Cash or Young Negroes for it.
Fayette county, 10th Feb. 1806.

PLANE MANUFACTORY.
M. ELLIS & Co.
BEG leave to inform the Public that they have commenced the PLANE MAKING BUSINESS in all its various branches, *Philadelphia*, in Second-Street, near the corner of Liberty-Street, where those who please to favour them with their custom may rely upon Planes of a superior quality, and on reasonable terms. All orders duly attended to with punctuality and dispatch.
September 16, 1806. 6m.

J. & D. MACCOUN,
HAVE received from Philadelphia, and now opening at their Store on Main Street, opposite the Public Square, An Extensive Assortment of
MERCHANDIZE & STATUONARY,
Which, with a constant supply of best Pennsylvania
BAR IRON & CASTINGS, & NAILS,
From their Nail Manufactory, will be sold at the lowest prices for Cash in hand.
Among their Books are the following, —VIZ:—

Cunningham's Law Dictionary, Bacon's Abridgment, Hawkins's Pleas of the Crown, Impey's Practice, Hale's Common Law, Blackstone's Commentaries, with Christian's Notes, Wallington's Reports, Call's do. Vesey Junior's do. Henry Blackstone's do. Coke's do. Burrows's do. Cowper's do. Story's Pleadings, Macnally's Evidence, Barton's Treatise on Equity, Fonblanque on do. Pothier on Obligations, Powell on Contracts, Kames's Law Tracts, do. Principles of Equity, The English Pleader, Pleader's Abridgment, Espinal's, Wentworth's Executor, Roper on Wills, Jones on Bailment, Chitty on Bills of Exchange, Fitzherbert's Natura Brevium, Lilly's Entries, Brown on Equality, Becaria on Crimes, The Federalist, Curran's Speeches, Moore's Anacronon, Sanborn's Letters from Italy, Abbe Bartholomy's Travels in Italy, Roscoe's Lorenzo de Medici, Hool's Areolto, Gifford's Translation of Juvenal, Darwin's Life, The Life of Genl. Moreau, Moreau's St. Domingo, Barrow's Travels in Africa, Moore's Travels through France, Germany, &c. Carr's Stranger in France, Residence in France, Smith's Wealth of Nations, Interesting Anecdotes, do. Memoirs, Spectator, Don Quixotte, Gilblas de Santefine, Helham's Philology, Paley's do. do. Evidence of Christian Religion, David's Sermons, Doddridge's Paraphrase, Carey's Family Bible, latest edition. Also the best approved Classic and Scientific Authors, for the use of Schools, with a variety of other Books too tedious to enumerate.

They have likewise contracted for a few thousand copies of the new improved edition of WEBSTER'S SPELLING BOOK, containing twenty-four pages more than the present one in use; to be printed in Lexington, from the standing types composed in Philadelphia. Orders from one to one hundred dozen, can, in a few weeks after this time, be filled on the shortest notice, and at a lower price, than they can be imported from Philadelphia. Also the following Books of Kentucky manufacture, will be furnished on the same low terms, to wit:—

The American Orator, Kentucky Preceptor, American do. School Geography, Guthrie's Arithmetic, Willon's, Lyle's, Harrison, and Murray's Grammars, Blank Books, &c. &c. &c.
* * * Subscribers for Carey's Family Bibles are requested to call and receive them.
Lexington, May 10.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.
Strayed or stolen from the subscriber in Lexington, about the first of June last, a bright bay Gelding, six or seven years old, about fifteen hands one inch high, blind of one eye, (the eye is sunk) with a long switch tail, shod all round, no brand that I recollect. The above reward to be paid on the delivery of the horse to me in Lexington, or by giving such information as will enable me to get him again, and all reasonable charges paid by me.
JAS. BEATTY,
August, 19, 1806. tf.

A VALUABLE FARM
FOR SALE three miles and a half from Lexington on the Boonsborough road, handsomely improved. For Particulars enquire of Genl. Robert Todd, in Lexington.
JOHN TODD.
Nov. 26, 1806. tf

DANIEL BRINER.
JOBACCONIST.
LATELY from Philadelphia, has commenced business in Major Morrison's house, adjoining Mr. Edward West, on High-street, where he will manufacture, and always have for sale a large and general assortment of Tobacco, wholesale and retail, on terms lower than heretofore offered in this town. Professing himself master of his business, and intending to carry it on exclusively, the most liberal credit will be given to Merchants and Traders, and the mode of payment made easy.
Lexington, Oct. 21, 1806. 3M

DOCTOR BARRY,
WILL practice Medicine and Surgery in Lexington and its vicinity. His shop is kept at Maj. Boyd's in the room formerly occupied as a post office.
Lexington, 15th September, 1806